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# Dole, Kennedy gridlock Senate on resistance aid and sanctions

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Senate leaders were working last night to break a legislative gridlock that jeopardizes summer action on South African sanctions, the \$100 million aid package to the Nicaraguan resistance and extension of the federal debt ceiling.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole and Sen. Edward Kennedy, Massachusetts Democrat, are at the center of the battle.

Mr. Dole, Kansas Republican, wants to force Democrats to abandon their threatened filibuster of resistance aid before allowing the Senate to vote on sanctions. Mr. Kennedy, who is pushing for complete disinvestment against South Africa, adamantly opposes the Nicaragua rebel package.

After shooting down another attempt by Mr. Kennedy to put the disinvestment bill up for a vote yesterday, Mr. Dole continued negotiations with Minority Leader Robert Byrd to establish a framework in which the Senate can finish work on the foreign policy issues and the debt ceiling before the mid-August recess.

The leaders have been trying unsuccessfully to come up with a procedural agreement for a week.

A tentative deal was struck last night that would allow the debt ceiling extension and the Defense Department authorization bill to go forward, giving more time to reach agreement on how the resistance package and sanctions measures would be handled. The resistance package now is part of the DOD bill.

"I don't see any reason to budge from my position," Mr. Dole said, vowing to recess the Senate rather than allow Mr. Kennedy to "upstage the Foreign Relations Committee" and take credit for Democrats on sanctions against Pretoria's white-minority government.

But Mr. Kennedy fired back that Mr. Dole was "effectively holding hostage" the sanctions package until aid for the rebels, sometimes called Contras, is passed.

To that, Mr. Dole responded: "Kennedy wants to have it both ways. He wants to filibuster Contra aid and have South African sanctions come to the floor ... I'm smarter than that."

The debt-extension bill must pass before Sept. 2 to allow the federal government to pay its debts.

The majority of lawmakers seem determined to enact some punitive measures against the South African government to show the United States stands against oppression and racism.

President Reagan and conservatives have opposed punitive sanctions against the nation. They say strict sanctions will end any leverage the United States has with the South African government, throw blacks and whites out of work and force a revolution that communists want.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday held off two Democratic attempts to strengthen Chairman Richard Lugar's proposed moderate sanction package but is poised to adopt other stiffening amendments to increase pressure on the South African government.

Meanwhile, aid for the rebels received swift approval in the Senate Appropriations military construction subcommittee where Republicans staved off a Democratic attempt to indefinitely postpone action on the \$100 million package.

By a voice vote, the subcommittee swiftly approved an \$8.2 billion military spending bill that includes the House-passed anti-Sandinista provisions backed by the White House.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee must produce a South Africa sanctions bill that will draw two-thirds Senate approval to override a presidential veto, Mr. Lugar said.

The committee rejected 9-7 the House-passed disinvestment bill that Mr. Kennedy supports, and another strong sanctions bill, 10-7. Both were offered in committee by Democratic Whip Alan Cranston, California Democrat.

It also defeated a proposal by Sen. Jesse Helms, North Carolina Republican, that would note reforms begun by Pretoria to dismantle apartheid.

That proposal was defeated 13-4.

Mr. Helms also released a declassified CIA report showing communist links of 18 members of the executive committee of the outlawed African National Congress.

The committee, halted during its work session by a parliamentary maneuver, is scheduled to continue work today and next week.

The toughening amendment, sponsored by Sen. Daniel K. Evans, Washington Republican, and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Maryland Republican, would include barring new investment, and banning uranium and coal imports. It has the support of Mr. Lugar and Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the African affairs subcommittee, and is expected to pass in committee.

Mr. Lugar's bill already would ban landing rights for South African aircraft, bar the importation of products made in some government-controlled plants, authorize the government to restrict U.S. travel for

South African officials in the United States, ban new investments in U.S. firms not following the Sullivan principles of equal employment in South Africa and ban use of U.S. banks by Pretoria or government-owned corporations.

It also would extend limited sanctions Mr. Reagan imposed last year under congressional pressure, including a ban on imports of krugerrand gold coins and exports of U.S. computer and nuclear technology to the government.

Under the Lugar proposal the president could modify Mr. Lugar's sanctions if the South African government met two of four conditions — the release of jailed black leader Nelson Mandela, ending the state of emergency, end the banning of political parties, and repealing a law that denies citizenship to blacks.

The Evans-Matthias proposal would only allow the president to revoke the sanctions if all four conditions were met, and sets the stage for tougher embargoes against the nation and those that help it gain weaponry if those conditions are not met.

Those would include a ban on the import of South African steel, food, agricultural products and textiles, and cut off aid for nations that violate the international arms embargo against South Africa. STAT

Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker is meeting with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe in London this week following Sir Geoffrey's mission to Pretoria discussing what can be done to get negotiations moving.

*Jennifer Spevacek contributed to this report.*